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TRADE'S COMPANION.
VYOPAR MITRA

EDITED BY

Bishagratna Pdt. J. L. Duveji M. A. V. P.

MEMBER PATRONS' COMMITTEE

Sri Sayaji Ayurveda Bidya. 5th,

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J. L. Son & Br.

Jonti—MAINPURI U. P.

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* Amrit Bati *

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A. B " all diseases of children.
A. B " all sorts of eye complaints.
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A. B " Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica etc.
A. B " Dropsy, Disorders of Liver, Spleen }
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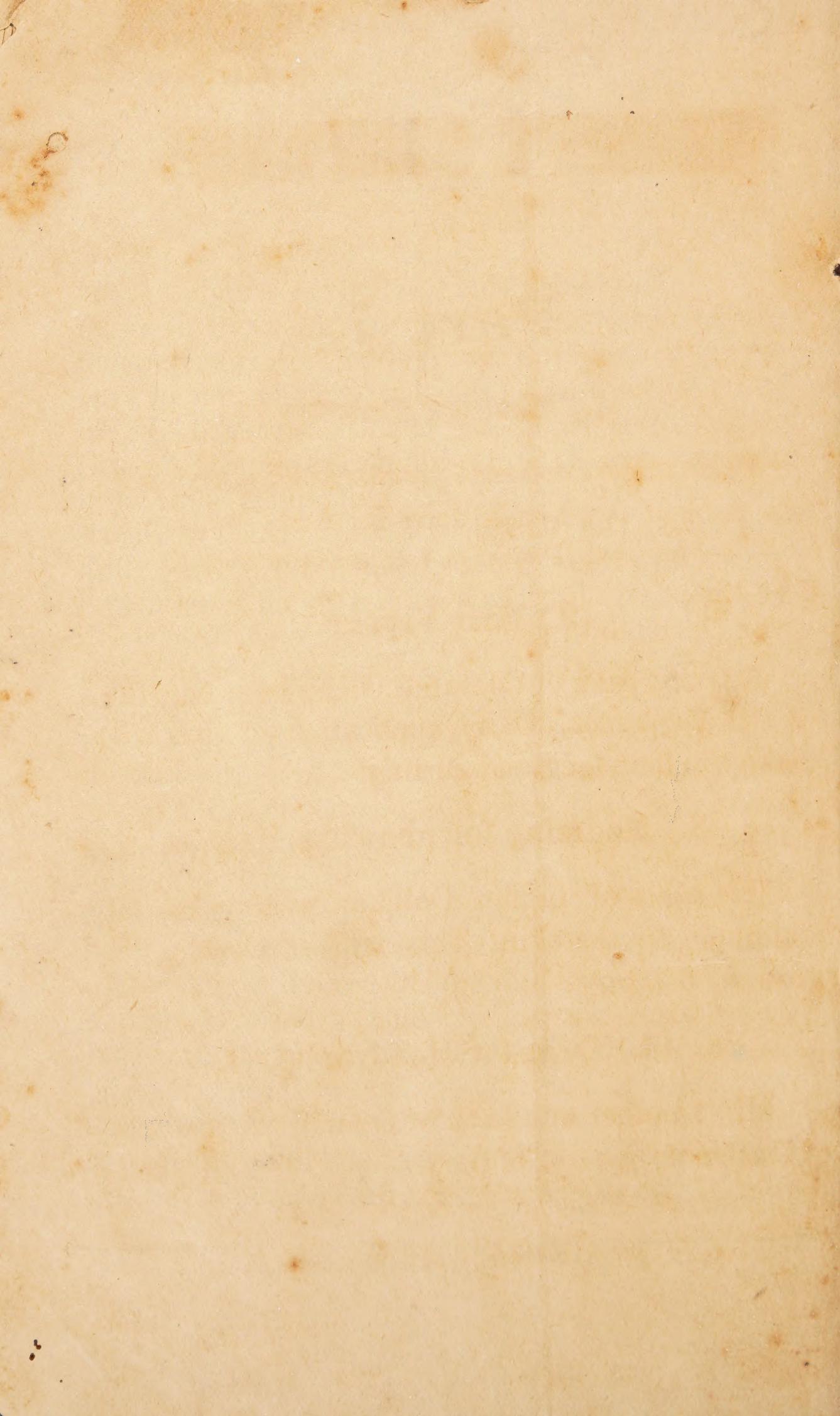
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(INDIA.)

Preface.

In placing this book in the hands of our worthy customers, patrons and the general public we are to-day fulfilling the pledge formerly made by us at the time of the 3rd Distribution of free prizes. We hope our countrymen will derive immense benefit from its perusal and this will tend to the spread of indigenous arts and industries. The "Hundred Trades" which we distributed free to our customers during the 3rd. Distribution of prizes has been much appreciated by the public who must have succeeded in business by following in the lines depicted therein. The brisk sale of the book and testimonials received from the public as to its usefulness, prove beyond doubt its intrinsic merits. We trust the present book will also receive the same warm support as accorded to its predecessor. After presenting this book, we are doing away with the scheme of free prize distributions as already advertised. But we assure the public that if we are encouraged by them at any subsequent period to offer free prizes again we will present a book of unique interest which will prove a Cyclopaedia of useful informations. We pray our generous friends, customers and well-wishers will receive this humble present with favour, and help us in our attempts for the propagation of Ayurvedic Shastra.



TRADER'S COMPANION.

Part I.

3 mss. 12

(1.) Memory Powder.

Take three mashas of powdered Flog-root with one paoh of cow's milk daily for 6 or 7 weeks.

Note:-One paoh is equal to 4 chhataks in weight.

(2.) Hair Vigour.

Mix one paoh of Cocoanut Oil and one chhatak of Oil Bergainot. Daily application of this will make the hair long and curling.

(3.) Medicine for growing Hair.

Mix ashes of Indian Dellium with Olive oil and apply on the skin. This will accelerate the growth of hair.

(4.) Cure for Head-ache.

Mix together one paoh of Sesame oil, one tola of Camphor, one tola of Sandal-wood oil and 1 tola of Cinnamon oil and rub over the head.

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(5.) Medicated Oil for Untimely Gray Hair.

Mix $\frac{1}{2}$ a seer of extracted juice of Trailing Eclipta, 2 tolas Iron powder, 2 tolas of Alum and one paoh of black Sesame oil and boil over the fire till all the water is evaporated and only oily part remains. Now take off the fire the boiling pot sift the oil and keep it in a corked phial after mixing $\frac{1}{2}$ a tola of cinnamon oil. This medicated oil applied daily will restore the colour of premature gray hair.

(6.) Eye Preserver.

Take $\frac{1}{2}$ a tola each of Borax, Purified Ammonia Chloride, Cuttle-fish-bone, Saltpetre, Sang Basri, Alum flower, kernel of Butea Frondoza root and kernel of mustard seeds and ten tolas of antimony and pestle them well in a mortar for three hours mixing lemon juice. Sieve well after getting them dry in a shady place before filling in phials which should be well-corked. The application of this anjan (collyrium) will cure impaired eye-sight, itching, redness, irritation, ophthalmia, cataract etc. etc. In short it is a sovereign remedy for all eye complaints.

(7.) Oil for Pimples in the nose.

Mix one tola of Mustard oil and half a tola of Oil Sandal and apply on the affected part.

(8.) Cure for Diseases of the ear.

120) of minims
Mix together 1 chhatak of Mustard oil, 1 chhatak of cow's urine and one chhatak of extracted juice of Radish and boil on a mild fire till all the water is evaporated and only oily part remains. Sift this oil and keep in a corked phial. It will cure otalgia, otorrhœa, deafness and all other complaints of the ear. Dose— $\frac{2}{3}$ minims to be dropped into the cavity of the ear.

(9.) Unguent for the lips.

Mix Sambhar Salt, finely powdered, with butter and apply on ruptures or pimples on the lips.

(10.) Carbolic Tooth Powder. ✓

Grind together finely and sift, 2 tolas of white Catechu, 2 tolas of Gallnut, 2 tolas of alum, 1 tola of Blue Vitriol and 7 tolas of Chalk. Mix a little carbolic acid and keep in closed pots. All complaints of the teeth are cured by the use of this powder.

(11.) Cure for Ulcers in the mouth & throat.

Powder well 1 tola Cubeb, 1 tola Cardamum, 1 tola Catechu, 1 tola of gum Acacia and 1 tola of Sugar-candy. Then sift through a clean piece of cloth and keep in closed pots. A small quantity of this powder kept in the mouth will cure sore throat and ulceration in the mouth etc.

(12.) Cure for Scrofula.

Take in equal parts each of the following:— Mustard, seeds of horse Radish tree, Hemp seeds, Barley and radish seeds, pound them in a mortar, mix with sour butter milk so as to make a paste and apply on the affected glands of the neck.

(13.) Cure for Hiccup.

Extract of Emblica Myrobalan mixed with Honey and powdered long Pepper taken every morning will cure hiccup and painful respiration.

(14.) Asthma cure.

Take in equal parts each of the following drugs:—Longzedaro, Stem of the Lily, Goluncha, Cinnamon, Basil leaves, cardamum, Cyperus

Rotondous, long pepper, Costus speciosus, Phyllanthus Niruri, Dried ginger, Bhimseni Camphor and black eagle-wood, and pound them in a mortar and sift through a clean piece of cloth and mix double quantity of sugar. To be taken $\frac{1}{2}$ a tola in the morning and $\frac{1}{2}$ a tola in the evening.

(15.) Cure for Cough, cold & pulmonary affections.

Take some small flowers which are found inside the flowers of the Mudar tree and mix with them powdered Cloves or long Pepper in equal quantity to be made into pills of one ratti each. This will cure all sorts of cough and cold if taken daily.

(16.) Cure for stomach-ache.

Mix a tola each of dried Ginger powder, and sugar. A small quantity of this should be taken when the pain arises.

(17.) Cure for Indigestion.

Take in equal quantity and pound well Myrobalan, long pepper, unaqua Sodium chloride,

sweet Flog roots and Asafoetida. Now mix together and sift through a clean piece of cloth. To be taken $\frac{1}{2}$ tola with hot water. In light indigestion take soda-water.

(18.) Cure for Dysentery.

Take refined Sodas Biboras and refined Red Sulphorate of Mercury in equal parts and as much quantity of opium as both the above drugs taken together and pestle in a mortar to be made into pills of the size of black peppers. When there are motions at night a pill should be taken with honey and when during the day it should be taken with lemon juice.

(19.) Cure for Diarrhœa.

Take in equal parts and pound well in a mortar, long Pepper roots, kernel of Bael fruit plantago—Amplexicaulis, dried ginger, resin, silajit and plumbago rosea, and sift through a clean piece of cloth. Dose—6 mashas.

(20.) Worm Bonbons.

Each bonbon should be made by mixing one grain of Santonine with sugar. One bonbon should be taken daily. Administer a purgative to the patient at the interval of every 2/3 days.

(21.) Remedy for Liver & Spleen Disorders.

One seer of ripe yellow Mudar leaves should be soaked in 16 seers of water and warmed in the sun's rays for 2 hours. This should be put into a still (Distilling apparatus) and active principle extracted by evaporation and condensation. The liquid thus distilled should be kept in a corked phial after mixing with it 2 tolas of salt and 1 tola of sodium carbonate. Dose 2 tolas in the morning and 2 tolas in the evening.

(22.) Febrifuge.

In fever and malaria take 2/3 grains of Quinine with fresh milk. This is the dose for adults. To children administer $\frac{1}{2}$ the quantity or less according to their age.

(23.) Fever pills.

Take a tola each of Basil leaves, Black Pepper and Indian pennywort and pestle them in a stone mortar to be made into pills of the size of black pepper.—Dose—3 pills daily (morning noon and evening). These pills will cure all sorts of Febrile complaints viz.—remittent, intermittent, continued, chronic and malarious fevers.

(24.) Remedy for Bilious Fever.

Make decoction of the following drugs, (to be taken in equal quantity) viz. Gulancha, Cyprus, Rotundous, Coriander seeds and Liquorice roots.

(25.) Cure for pain in the abdomen.

Take a tola of 3 years old Treacle and mix with 3 mashas of Stone lime. This will cure pain in the abdomen (Bayu shul, Bayu-gola &c).

(26.) Cure for Hydrocele.

Place a little curds mixed with a small quantity of Ammonia powder on a Banyan leaf and wrap this over the testicles.

(27.) Syphilis Cure.

Pestle in a mortar 6 tolas of Trailing Eclipta and 2 tolas of Black pepper to be made into pills of the size of wild plums. Administration of these pills, one in the morning and one in the evening will cure Syphilitic poison.

(28.) Cure for Gonorrhœa.

Mix in equal quantity:— Oil of sandal, Oil of cubeb and Oil of copaiba. Dose—7 drops to be taken thrice daily with sugar or misri (sugar-candy)

(29.) Cure for Piles.

Vapour bath (Fumigation) of Trailing Eclipta or excrement of an ape will cure piles.

(30.) A different specific.

Take the rinds of Elua '(Elwaluk) and large Myrobalans in equal quantity to be ground and pestled in a mortar with a little water and made into small pills of the size of wild plums. This will cure all sorts of piles.

(31.) Paralysis Cure.

$3\frac{1}{4}$ tolas of Hemp seeds well powdered and sifted through a clean piece of cloth, taken every morning with equal quantity of honey will cure paralysis in a fortnight.

(32.) A different remedy.

Mix finely powdered Black Pepper and Sesame Oil. Heat this over a mild fire and apply a thin coating over the affected parts. This will effect a speedy cure.

(33.) Cure for Leprosy.

One ratti or a half of Orpiment ashes (Harital Bhasma by Ayurvedic process) to be taken daily

with betel. Oil of copaiba should also be rubbed over the affected parts. This is a successful remedy. The patient should take sweetmeats.

(34.) Ringworm Pills.

Take 2 mashas each of the following drugs:— Sulphur, Orpiment, Mercury Sodas Biboras, Blue Vitriol and Alum, powder them well in a mortar to be made into pills after mixing black goat's milk. Directions—Rub a pill on stone adding a little water and apply this coating over the affected parts.

(35.) Sarsa parila. ✓

Take 4 chhataks of each of Ushba, China root, Hemedesmy (Anantamul) Myrobalans, large Cardamum, Sphaeranthus Indicus (Mundi), 1 chhatak flower of Nim tree and 1 chhatak Indian Penny Wort, grind them well and after keeping them immersed in 12 seers of water for 24 hours—12 hours in the sun and 12 hours in the moonlight distil it. Fill the distilled water in corked bottles after mixing 2 grains of camphor in each bottle. After 2 weeks take 2 tolas in the morning and 2 tolas in the evening, which will promote health and vigour and invariably cure all kinds of diseases arising out of vitiated blood.

(36.) Ointment for Sores. ✓✓

Two tolas of cow's butter should be washed in water for one hundred times and mixed with half a tola of oil sandal. The application of this ointment cures all sorts of sores.

(37.) Cure for Rheumatism.

Half a seer of good Tobacco leaves should be soaked in 2 seers of water for 12 hours and then active principle extracted after pressing well with the hand. Sift the liquid through a clean piece of cloth and mix one seer of Sesame oil, 1 chhatak of Aconite. All these drugs should be placed in a pot and boiled over the fire till all the moisture is dried up leaving only the medicated oil. Now sift the oil through a clean piece of cloth and keep in a corked bottle. Rubbing this oil on the affected parts will cure all sorts of Rheumatic affections—Gout, Lumbago, pain and swelling in the joints, Sciatica etc.

(38.) Cure for Leucorrhœa.

Extracted juice of Liquorice roots, 10 mashas, mixed with 8 mashas of extracted juice of Hermaphrodite Amaranth and should be taken with honey. This is a sovereign cure for all sorts of Leucorrhœa and other uterine complaints.

(39.) Remedy for Menstrual Disorders.

Powder of Longifolium Ochrocarpus, or powdered Cytrus seeds, taken with cow's milk will cure menstrual disorders and restore the normal flow. It capacitates barren women for conception.

(40.) Prameha Cure, (Pills for General Debility)

Take 2 tolas of each of the following:- Hyporis orchoides (white), Asparagas Racemosæ, Pedalium Murer, Salam Misri, large Cardamum, Winter-Cherry (aswagandha). Refined Silajit, pound and pestle them in a mortar to be made into sixty pills. Dose———2 pills a day (one in the morning and one in the evening) with fresh milk. This will cure 20 Pramehas (general weakness) of both sexes, nocturnal emissions nervous debility, Impotency etc. etc. Restrictions as to diet etc.—Avoid chillies, acids, highly spiced food, intoxicants, night keeping and sexual pleasures.

(41.) Specific for Impotency.

Take a tola each of the following:- Nutmeg, Sodas Biboras, and Arsenic Sulphidum, pound them in a mortar and mix 2 seers of extracted juice of Jasmine leaves and $1\frac{1}{2}$ paoh of Sesame oil. This

mixture should be boiled over the fire till all the moisture is evaporated and only the oil remains. Sift through a clean piece of cloth and keep in a corked phial. Directions. —— Rub this oil over the generative organ, which should then be wrapped up with betel leaves. If this process be continued for 21 days it will renovate weak and inactive organs.

(42.) Treatment of children.

To little children give 1 masha of medicine, to those above 4 years regulate according to their age. Ghee, Sugar-candy or honey (mixed) is the proper medicine for all ordinary complaints of the children. To those who incessantly cry and do not suck mothers milk, give Sodium Chloride mixed with ghee and sugar candy.

(43.) Purgatives.

Light diet (rice etc.) should be given for 2/3 days before taking a purgative as also on the same day. 2 tolas of refined Castor Oil and 2 tolas of extract of Fenal seeds should be taken with warm cow's milk in the morning. This is an excellent and light purgative.

Note:—Extract of Fenal seed is not absolutely necessary.

(44.) A Different prescription.

Pestle in a mortar 2 tolas of Cina Indica leaves, 2 tolas of rose flowers, 1 tola of pale blue Impomia (Kala Dana) 2 tolas of kernel of Purging Cassia, 2 tolas of Unaqua Sodium Chloride and 2 tolas of large raisins. Make a decoction of this composition in one seer of water and boil till only one paoh remains. This mixture is a nice purgative.

(45.) Cholera Cure.

Take 1 tola of mudar (gigantic swallow wort) roots and 1 tola of extracted juice of ginger and pestle well in a mortar to be made into pills of the size of black peppers. In cholera cases administer this pill with luke-warm water.

(46.) Remedy for Plague.

Take Camphor and Catechu in equal parts and pestle well in a mortar mixing a little water, to be made into pills of the size of grams. In plague cases give a pill every 3 hours and apply on the swellings of the glands the undermentioned coating.

(47.) Remedy for plague (*External application.*)

Mix well Potassium Carbonate in Sesame oil and boil till a thick consistency is arrived at.

Apply this coating on the affected glands which should be well covered with betel leaves. Heat a bunch of cotton over the fire and apply this over the covered glands repeatedly so as to produce warmth.

(48.) Remedy for snake poison.

Take 10/12 Kanna-tera grass leaves, and pestle well with 10 black peppers in a mortar. Administer this medicine every hour to persons bitten by snakes. It will counteract the poison. Its efficacy has been tried and proved successful.

(49.) A Different specific.

Persons bitten by serpents should be made to drink Butter milk or water mixed with 6 mashas of good alum powder or Trailing Eclipta (Bhring raj) leaves pestled in a mortar. This will cause a vomitting and thus counteract poison. Curds mixed with black pepper administered to the patient will also withstand the effect of poison.

(50.) Another remedy.

In case of snake bite cause the patient to drink 30 drops of Lycur Ammonia, mixed with a little quantity of water every 15 minutes. This English medicine is another good specific.

(51.) Remedy for Scorpion bites.

Kernel of Croton seeds or *as afætida* rubbed with a little water and made into a paste should be applied over the affected part. Smoking opium or Bees' wax in a hubble-bubble (Hookah) will also cause relief by counteracting the effect of poison.

(52.) Cure for Hydrophobia.

To a person bitten by a mad dog give purified nuxvomica and apply the same drug mixed with water, on the excretion of a cock over the affected part. Vomiting and purging will benefit the patient.

(53.) A Remedy for 50 diseases.

Mix by keeping in a white corked phial in a hot place, 1 tola of pure Camphor, 1 tola of Carrum Copticum (ajwan) and 6 mashas of Peppermint Crystal. When the ingredients are liquified keep them carefully for ready use. This is the *panacea* for all complaints. Rubbing this oil over the affected part will cure head-ache, tooth-ache, pain in the neck and ribs, pain on the back, chest and loins, pain in the joints gout, rheumatism etc. etc.

In ringworm, itches, boils, pimples, prickly heat &c. external application of this oil is efficacious. To a plague patient give 2/3 drops of this medicine every 2 hours and rub this oil over the glands fomentation is also necessary. In cholera and stomach-ache give 2/4 drops with sugar-candy. Administering in the same way will also cure Diarrhœa, Dysentery, cough, cold, catarrh, asthma Bronchitis &c. &c. External application of this will cure piles and counteract the poison of snake, scorpion and wasp bites. In gonorrhœa give the patient fresh and pure milk diluted with equal quantity of water after mixing 3/4 drops of this medicine. In cases of impotency 2/3 drops of this medicine mixed with cow's ghee (*Clarified butter*) should be rubbed over the generative organ which should then be wrapped up with betel leaves. This will invigorate weak and inactive organs, 2/3 drops of this medicine mixed with 1 tola of Padalium Murex powder taken at a time and immediately after drinking off fresh milk (to which a little sugar candy should be added) will cure twenty Pramehas (General weakness.) In all sorts of infantile complaints administer 2/3 drops mixed with honey. 4 drops of this medicine will cure all

sorts of disorders of menstrual flow in women as well as Leucorsehoca, if administered with honey. This universal remedy is applicable to all sorts of complaints of both sexes. With regard to those cases of which treatment is not given in these pages for want of space, the reader should use his own discretion and prescribe external application or internal application as necessity arises. For the latter the common vehicle is honey or sugar-candy. The potency and usefulness of this medicine cannot be too highly spoken off. Those who would carefully study the different treatments described herein will succeed in carrying on a good practice and thus become adepts in Materia Medica. They wont require any other medicine whatever to deal with as this will be sufficient for all purposes.

Restrictions about diet &c.

While under treatment the patient should observe certain restrictions as to diet &c. For different diseases there are different directions, but we cannot deal with each particular case minutely in these pages for want of space. We give here such general directions as will be applicable to almost all cases. Besides this the

patient wishing to regain health soon would do well to avoid such diet and acts as are likeby to prove injurious in their judgement and take to those that are beneficial.

Light and nutritious diet,——Green grain (Moung Dal), Aconite leaved kidney beans (Month Dal), Bread of wheat or pearl barley, boiled rice Ghee and milk in moderate quantity, country sugar. Amongst vegetables.— Radish, White Gourd, Lufa Patendra (Tarui); amongst spices— use black pepper, ginger and country salt; amongst acids only fresh lime juice is recommended. Avoid rich food intoxicants, night keeping and sexual pleasures.

A Truth Verified.

To describe a thing in its true colours is called a faithful description; and when such is confirmed by the testimony of others, it is called a fact or verified truth. “Our Amrit Bati is the sovereign remedy for all sorts of complaints and Netra-Rakshak, the great healer of all eye diseases. The above remarks are true to the letter and their confirmation by gentlemen of high social standing and position, Government Officers are facts which

speak for themselves. A few out of such testimonials as have been lately received by us will be found elsewhere, the perusal of which will surely make you believe in our statements and lead you to benefit yourself by these medicines when occasion arises.

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Part II.

(1.) Milk of Roses. ✓

Mix together and keep in a corked phial, $2\frac{1}{2}$ tolas of Glycerine, 5 chhatak, of distilled rose-water and 2 drams of purified Sulphur. This preparation, if applied twice or thrice daily with a bunch of cotton on the face, will make it beautiful and free from pimples etc.

(2.) Pucca Red Ink.

Boil 5 tolas of raw lac in $\frac{1}{2}$ seer of water. When only $\frac{1}{3}$ of the water remains, strain through a thick piece of cloth for ready use.

(3.) Sign-Board Painting. ✓

Take green Vitriol, Ammonium Chloridum and sawdust of ivory in equal parts and powder them well in a mortar. Mix vinegar according to requirements and write by means of painting brush.

N. B. English Medicines mentioned in this book are sold every- ;
where in large towns by English Medicine Dealers and Chemists:

J. L. Son & Brother. Jainti-Mainpuri, U. P.

(4.) Pucca Marking Ink.

Solution of green Vitriol and Ochre in equal Parts or silver Nitrate will serve the purpose of making everlasting marks on linen and cloths etc.

(5.) Glass Painting. ✓

Write in Fluoric Acid on a glass. On applying mild heat the letters will be dusky in color, whereas a higher temperature of heat will produce engraved letters.

(6.) Lithographic Ink.

Pour some Linseed Oil in a staved iron vessel and put it over the fire. When the oil becomes thick enough take it off the fire and mix any color. Pestle the mixture well for sometime and use at as Lithographic Ink.

(7.) English Ink.

Boil 1 seer of Gallnut and 4 chhataks of Bakum Wood in 24 seers of water for full one hour. Add 4 chhataks of gum Acacia, 4 chhataks of green vitriol and continue boiling till the ink becomes unsoakable in paper.

(8.) Country Ink.

Mix well lamp-black and gum Acacia in the water of burnt rice till the mixture is fit for use.

(9.) Violet Ink.

Boil well 2 chhataks of Bakum wood in 2 seers of water and then mix a little alum for ready use.

(10.) Ink for Rubber Stamp. ✓

Take 3 drams of blue, violet or any other dyeing powder according to choice and mix with it 15 ounces of glycerine and 14 ounces of Alcohol for ready use.

(11.) Saddle Varnish. ✓

Melt together on fire in water, 1 ounce of sheep's lards, 6 ounces of wax, 2 ounces of soft soap and then mix 1 ounce of indigo powder. Now weigh the solution and add as much Turpentine oil. Apply the varnish and brush the saddle.

(12.) Shoe Black Ink.

Dissolve in 24 ounces of Rectified Spirit, two ounces of lac and then mix well two ounces of

lamp black. Apply this ink with a bunch of cotton after cleaning the shoes with a wet piece of cloth.

(13.) Polish for Brown leather Boots & Shoes

Mix well and keep in tin boxes or corked phials, 1 oz. of wax, one oz. of soft soap, one oz. of turpentine oil and one tola of Ochre. Add a little turpentine oil more if the polish is too thick.

Directions:—Clean the shoes with soap and when dry apply the polish with a brush and rub with cotton or soft rags.

> (14.) Cement for Broken Glass Wares.

Dissolve ising-glass in strong Acetic Acid and make the solution thick as honey.

(15.) Paste for China and Glass Wares.

Powder to-gether gum acacia and chalk in equal quantities and make them into a paste by mixing a little water. Broken china and glass wares are generally repaired with this paste.

(16.) Ink Stain Remover.

Tamarind and Tartaric Acid will remove ink stains. Auxalic Acid will also serve the same purpose.

(17.) Invisible Writing.

Write anything on paper either in milk, lemon juice, or onion juice—When dry the letters will not be visible. Hold it over the flame and the writing will be distinct and legible.

(18.) Magic Writing. ✓

Write anything on your hand or a piece of paper in the milk of gigantic swallow wort (*mudar*) tree—when dry show it to others and nothing will be visible. Now rub lamp black or charcoal powder on the letters written and to the surprise of all they will appear to have been written in ink.

(19.) Ineffaceable Writing.

Wet a piece of paper in a solution of Gallic Acid and get it dry. It will be impossible to efface or change any writing on this paper.

(20.) Writing on Metal Wares.

The metal vessel you want to write on should first be heated and then plastered with wax. Now write by pressing hard with a pointed piece of iron, pouring Nitric Acid, over it in drops. After a while wash away the wax.

(21.) Effacing Writing of Ink.

Prepare solutions Nos. one and two by dissolving Cyanide of Potash and Auxalic Acid respectively in water. The letters to be effaced should first be washed by solution No. 1 and afterwards by solution No. 2. A repetition of the above process for 2 or 3 times will remove the writing in tots.

(22.) Copies of old letters.

Dissolve 1 tola of Hydrochloric Acid in 12 tolas of water and moisten a piece of copying paper in the solution. Put the letter to be copied under it and press the same with a heavy piece of stone. Afterwards an application of Ammonia gas over the copying paper will bring out a true copy of the original.

(23.) Fly Paper. ✓

Mix by boiling together, sugar, resin and caster oil in equal quantities and spread the composition on Manilla paper. Manilla paper is made of old ropes in the Philipine Island.

(24) Another safe Process.

Rubbing of lubricating oil will also serve the purpose of scaring away flies.

(25.) Fly Killer. ✓

Mix 20 drops of laudanum in 1 dram of water and then add 5 tolas of sugar. This will destroy the flies if placed in a room.

(26.) Scaring away Rats.

Bread mixed with Tartar Emetic, if placed for rats to eat will scare them away.

(27.) Another Method.

Spreading caustic potash around the hole of rats will also derive them away.

(28.) Rough on Rats.

Dissolve 2 ounces of phosphorus in 23 lbs. of hot water, then mix $2\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of mustard powder and afterwards add 2 lbs. of sugar and 16 lbs. of butter Bread mixed with this preparation should be placed for rats to eat.

(29.) Rough on Bugs.

Camphor if kept in the bed will derive off bugs. Spirit of Naphtha will also remove them. Keeping naphthaline for 7 or 8 days in a room will free the beddings and wooden furnitures from these insects.

(30.) Invisible Ink.

Take ammonia and blue vitriol in equal quantities and dissolve them in water. Anything written on a piece of paper in this solution will not be visible. But if the paper is a little heated on fire the writing will be distinct and legible. But when the paper cools down the letters will again disappear.

(31.) Writing on Ivory.

Plaster a piece of ivory with wax and write with a pointed piece of Iron, pouring Oil of vitriol. This will engrave the writing.

(32.) Writing on Glass.

Melt together wax and pallatory roots in equal quantities and plaster a piece of glass with it. When dry, write on it with a pointed piece of Iron and apply Hydro-chloric Acid. After a while wash it with water. Wax and pallatory roots will be removed by the Turpentine Oil.

(33.) Abir.

Dissolve in water 4 chhataks of Magenta color and then mix ten seers of Arrow Root Powder.

This when dried in the sun will have red color and is extensively used in the Holi Festival of the Hindoos.

(34.) Red Lac or Sealing Wax.

Take $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of Venetian Turpentine Oil and dissolve in it on fire 4 ounces of country lac, 1 ounce of American Vermilion and 2 drams of Balsam Peru. This is red lac or sealing Wax.

(35.) Ditto yellow.

Mould into sticks after dissolving on fire in 4 ounces of Venetian Turpentine Oil, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of gold bronze and one dram of Balsam Peru. This sealing wax will be of golden color.

(36.) Ditto Black.

Mould into sticks, after mixing in 4 ounces of Venetian Turpentine Oil, 4 ounces of lac, 3 ounces of resin, 3 ounces of lamp black and $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of Balsam Peru.

(37.) Ditto Green.

Mould into sticks after mixing in 2 ounces of Venetian Turpentine oil, 4 ounces of lac,

10 drams of resin, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of king's yellow colour
 2 drams of Parision blue colour and $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces
 of Calacind Magnicia.

(38.) Durable Chimneys. ✓

Boil a chimney with milk for some time and dry it in the sun. Such a chimney will last long.

(39.) Magic Snake. ✓

Take $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of sulphur, with $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of camphor and 2 ounces of white lead, powder them well separately and place them together in a stone mortar. Pour liquified glue in it according to requirements and continue pestling. After mixing 3 grains of powdered alum, form small pieces of the preparation, which when dried and ignited with match stick will turn into magic snakes.

(40.) Varnish. ✓

Boil a seer of Linseed oil in an earthen vessel till it becomes thick. Mix with it 2 chhataks of powdered resin and 2 tolas of oil Turpentine and preserve it for ready use in a glass jar. This will Varnish all things.

(41.) Tin Varnish. ✓

Melt yellow resin in Garjan oil (a thick oil generally used in painting) and color it by mixing red lead, orpiment etc. according to choice. Add a little Turpentine oil if the Varnish is too thick.

(42.) English Soap. ✓

Dissolve on a mild fire 5 tolas of Caustic Soda in 15 tolas of water, add to it slowly 12 tolas Cocoanut Oil. When the composition becomes thick like paste, mix color and scent according to discretion and mould into tablets.

(43.) Toilet Soap. ✓

Put Cocoanut Oil and Caustic soda in equal quantities in an iron pan and place it over the fire. When the composition becomes thick mix color and scent according to choice and mould into cakes.

(44.) Washing Soap. ✓

Put together 1 seer of Carbonate of soda, 1 tola Borax, 4 chhataks of stone lime and 5 seers of Cocoanut kernal in a closed earthen vessel. When only $1\frac{1}{4}$ seers of the water remains strain and

again boil it with $\frac{1}{2}$ seer of water till the preparation becomes thick to be made into cakes.

(45.) Shaving Soap.

Take some soft soap and after cutting it into small pieces, pestle it in a mortar with salt of Tartar. Perfume it according to taste and keep it in a corked phial. When required, mix few drops of this soap with water for the purpose of shaving.

(46.) Oil for Watches.

 Powder well small pieces of glass and put this in a bottle filled with almond or Olive Oil. After a few days strain the Oil through blotting paper and keep it for use in a corked phial. Lubricating watches with this oil will cause the machinery to remain in working order for a long time.

(47.) Ice.

Mix together Spirit Ether and Carbolic Acid in equal quantities and pour the mixture in a heated metallic vessel. When the vessel cools down, throw away the contents and fill it with fresh water which will freeze in a few minutes into ice.

Note:—The ice thus prepared is not fit for drinking with water.

(48.) Rose Macuba Snuff.

Take a quantity of powdered tobacco leaves perfume it by sprinkling sufficient rose-water and sift it well when dry. The above process should be continued three times.

(49.) A fire proof Solution.

Mix together in equal quantities Ammonia, lard and onion juice. Burning coal can be kept safely on the hand after dipping it in this solution.

(50.) Unextinguishable Lamp.

Take in equal quantities powdered cattle fish-bore and sulphur and have them dissolved in a little water. Add some cotton and make it into wicks. When they are dry use with Sesame Oil.

(51.) Dancing Ring.

Prepare a hollow ring of any metal and fill it with quicksilver through a hole which should be closed afterwards. When required heat the ring and place it on a smooth surface and it will move and dance.

(52.) Light Without fire.

Phosphorus is a Chemical substance which

if placed in the dark will produce a light though not sufficient to enable one to read and write.

(53.) Medicine for keeping anything dry in water.

If the powder of Lycopodium is rubbed around the hand or any part of the body it will remain quite dry when dipped into water.

(54.) Medicine for Putting Red Hot Iron on the tongue.

After applying liquid Storax on the tongue, red hot iron can be safely put on it.

(55.) Magic Egg. ✓

Keep an egg dipped in vinegar for some hours. It will become soft and elastic so as to go inside a bottle easily.

(56.) Talismanic Flower. ✓

Smoke and vapour of sulphur will change the color of flower. But if kept dipped in water it will restore to its original colour.

(57.) Fire Proof Cloth. ✓

Mix together alum and whites of an egg and wet a piece of cloth in it. Now wash it in salt water. This cloth will not burn in fire.

(58.) Lemon Juice Preserve. ✓

Extract the juice of some lemons and after sifting it keep it in a corked phial, and place the same in a kettle full of water to be boiled for $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. This lemon Juice will remain fresh for several weeks. If you add vinegar to the extent of one-tenth of the whole quantity of the Lemon Juice it will last long.

(59.) To keep Milk for a long time. ✓

Milk condensed and preserved in an air-tight bottle will not get spoiled for a long time.

(60.) Milk Powder. ✓

Dissolve $\frac{1}{2}$ dram of Carbonate of Soda in $\frac{1}{2}$ chhatak of water, mix one quart of fresh and pure milk and one pound of sugar, and inspissate the whole by putting in an iron pan over the fire. Continue doing so till it is dried and turned into powder.

Directions:—Put $\frac{1}{2}$ chhatak of the powder in a glass or earthen vessel. Add slowly one pint of hot water stirring briskly till it dissolves for immediate use. Beware of damp.

N. B. Nowadays this powder is generally used in absence of milk.

(61.) Soda Water. ✓

Fill $\frac{1}{4}$ th. of a strong bottle with water and dissolve in it 20 grains of Bicarbonate of soda. Cork it up well after mixing 20 grains of Tartaric &c. Acid. Tighten the cork by fastening strings all around and keep the bottle in an inverted position for some hours.

(62.) Lemonade Powder. ✓

It is indispensable to travellers in absence of Lemonade. Manufacturing this will command a brisk and profitable sale.

Take 1 lb of sugar, 4 ounces of Soda Bicarb, 3 ounces of Tartaric Acid, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of essence of lemon. Mix them together by pestling and keep the same in a corked phial. One tea-spoonful of this powder is sufficient to prepare a glass of lemonade.

(63.) Tea Tablets. ✓

After boiling 5 tolas of good tea in 1 seer of pure milk and 4 chhataks of pure fresh water, sift and inspissate the milk. Add sugar and mould the same into tablets.

Directions.—One tablet dissolved in a cup full of boiling water will make a good tea. These tablets, being very popular in European Countries yield a good profit to dealers. Our countrymen too can be greatly benefitted by the trade of these tablets.

(64.) Gum Tablets. ✓

Take pure gum and after dissolving in water sift it through a thick piece of cloth. Refine by adding a little Alum and then strain twice through a piece of cloth, to be moulded into tablets which should be dried in a shady place for ready use.

(65.) English Sweets. ✓

Mix in 3 chhataks of finely powdered sugar, whites of 4 eggs and prepare syrup by boiling on fire. Afterwards add 10-15 drops of Peppermint Oil or any other flavouric essence and when the syrup becomes thick and fit mould it into tablets or pills.

(66.) To make toys of sugar. ✓

Knead well after mixing sugar with gum water and when it becomes soft and thick, shape

into toys by means of wooden moulds prepared before-hand. Children can be easily taught their first lessons in alphabet by means of sugar letters manufactured in the above way. Promoters of education are requested to direct their attention to this method.

(67.) Barley Sugar. ✓

Refine on fire 2 lb of sugar, adding 1 lb of water. When the syrup becomes thick take it off the fire and mix a few drops of Peppermint Oil or Essence of Lemon. Mould into pills or tablets when the syrup cools down.

Note:—Pills of assorted color can be made by mixing some harmless color powder in the syrup.

(68.) Coal-Tar.

Mix well by melting on fire 1 seer of resin, 2 chhataks of sulphate of iron, $\frac{1}{2}$ seer of turpentine oil, 4 chhataks of coal of Cedar Wood and 2 chhataks of glue.

(69.) Wax Cloth. ✓

Take one seer of Wax $\frac{1}{2}$ seer of Cocoanut oil and 4 chhataks of lard and after melting them on fire, coat a piece of cloth with this composition on both sides and leave it to dry in a shady place.

(70.) Blue Black Ink.

Mix by powdering well 1 tola of Myrobalans, 1 tola of Myrobalan Belleric 1 tola of Emblic Myrobalan, $1\frac{1}{4}$ tolas of sulphate of iron, 2 tolas of English Indigo and $\frac{1}{2}$ tola of sulphate of copper. A little of this powder if dissolved in hot water will produce brilliant blue-black ink.

(71.) Pencil Eraser.

Boil over the fire a little Turpentine Oil and mix in it Indian Rubber according to requirements. Mould into sticks or tablets when the composition cools down.

(72.) Ink Eraser.

Amalgamate by heating to a temperature of 128 degrees antimony and India rubber and after mixing in it sifted sand shape into sticks or tablets according to choice. To manufacture ink erasers, mix a larger quantity of sand than in the case of pencil erasers.

(73.) Talismanic Pen.

Cut a piece of Meerut Soap into the shape of a pen. Anything written on paper with this pen

will not be visible. But if the paper is immersed in water the letters will be distinct and visible.

Note:—Ink is not to be used with this pen.

(74.) Ink for Stone Engravings. ✓

Melt on fire 3 ounces of pitch and mix in it $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of lamp black. This ink is generally used for blackening stone engraving.

(75.) Magic Paper. ✓

Mix by melting on fire in 4 chhataks of rice gruel, a little glue and soda. Wet a piece of paper in this solution and get it dried by suspending on ropes. Anything written on this paper with a piece of any metal will be like that of ink.

(76.) Mysterious Ring.

Take 1 part of Magnet, 1 part of lac, and lamp black according to requirement. Melt the lac in a vessel other than iron on fire, mix with it well powdered magnet and then add the lamp-black. Fill this composition in place of the jewel of a ring. When required, apply a little oil and see it attentively and you will see dead bodies and other mysterious sights.

(77.) Waters of different Color in a bottle.

Dissolve in water separately as much color powders as you want to fill in a bottle. Now pour one kind of Colored water in the bottle and drop over it $\frac{3}{4}$ drops of oil and then pour another kind of colored water and 3-4 drops of oil over it again. In this way several kinds of colored waters can be filled in a bottle.

(78.) Repairing Wax.

Mix by melting on fire 4 tolas of lac and 4 tolas of Alum. Broken China and glass wares are generally repaired with this wax.

(79.) Rubber toys and Balls.

Keep in a vessel on a mild fire Sulphate of antimony and India rubber in equal quantities. After 2-3 hours increase the heat to a temperature of 280 degrees. Add equal quantity of sulphur and make it thick to be moulded into toys or balls.

(80.) Toys of Horn.

Boil together 1 seer of fresh stone-line and $\frac{1}{2}$ seer of Char Coal ash in one seer of water. When $\frac{2}{3}$ th of the original quantity of water remains take

it down the fire and sift it through a piece of cloth. Cut pieces of horn and keep them for 3 days dipped in the above chemical water; after which knead them like flour to be made into toys or other things.

(81.) To Repair toys of Horn.

The different parts of a broken toy of horn should be first fitted well in their proper position and then red hot iron applied over the breaches after sponging them.

(82.) Cement. ✓

Take 20 ounces of pallatory roots and one ounce of tallow, melt them together on fire in an iron pan for 20 minutes and then mix according to requirements stone lime and powdered glass. When the ingredients are amalgamated use the composition called cement while warm.

Note:—The glass powder should be twice as much as the lime.

(83.) Plating Pins. ✓

Pins are first made from brass wires and plated in the following way:— Take Cream of Tartar 1 part Alum 2 parts, salt 2 parts, water 12 parts

and pure tin 1 part and melt them together on fire. Pins or any other brass wares dipped in this solution will have the appearance of silver plate.

(84) How to varnish Iron Stoves. ✓

Take a quantity of antimony finely powdered according to requirement and mix with it the whites of 3 eggs. Now add as much bear wine as may render the solution liquid. This should be kept over a mild fire for 20 minutes in a pot. English iron stove are varnished by this solution.

(85.) To polish Drawings, Maps & Pictures. ✓

Dissolve 2 drams of ising glass in 1 ounce of hot water. Let the solution be thinner than rice gruel. Apply this with a paint brush on pictures, drawings or maps. When dry, varnish with a mixture of one ounce of Canada Balsam and 2 ounces of oil turpentine. If this varnish is properly and carefully applied, it will have the appearance of being English made. ☺

(86.) Varnish for Brass Wares. ✓

Take 1 dram of finely powdered Saffron, one ounce of red colour powder, one ounce of lac,

half a dram of Sacotrine aloes, and spirit according to requirements. Liquify all these ingredients on mild fire or in the sun and use for Varnishing Brass wares.

(87.) Ice Cream.

Prepare earthen or tin pots with lids to hold the ice cream. Fill each of them with milk and a little sugar; close the lids and fill up the interstices with kneaded flour paste. Now place them all in a closed earthen vessel full of ice and a quantity of salt. This vessel should be well covered with blanket. The milk will be congealed into ice-cream.

(88.) Preventive of damp in walls.

Dissolve 1 seer of country soap in 5 seers of water and apply on the wall with mason's brush. After a day or two when the wall is well dry coat it with alum water which should be prepared beforehand by dissolving 4 chataks of alum in one maund of water.

(89.) How to melt iron easily.

Heat a piece of iron so as to make it red hot. It will be liquified on adding a little sulphur.

(90.) English Curry Powder. ✓

Fenal seeds, 1 lb, black pepper 13 oz, Folia Malabathy $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., mustard seeds 2 oz, red pepper (Chillies) $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., Ginger $\frac{1}{2}$ oz, Turmeric 8 oz., mace $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., Black Carvaway seeds $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., Salt 1 lb and Cumin seeds $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. All these ingredients should be well powdered and mixed and kept in a covered pot for 30 days.

(91). Silk Dyeing.

First wash the silk with fresh water and then dip it in a solution of sulphate of iron and water. Then squeeze out the moisture and color it in a solution of Prussiate of Potash and Sulphuric Acid prepared beforehand in hot water. This will make the silk blue and glossy.

(92.) How to Color Towels. ✓

Make a solution of green vitriol and lime with water. Towels soaked in this will have golden color.

(93.) To Cement Stone. ✓

Plaster of Paris mixed with water and made into paste will cement articles of stone. Alabaster is also used for the same purpose.

(94.) Cement for Earthen vessels.

Gum acacia and brick powder melted on fire with water will serve the purpose of cementing clay vessels.

(95.) Rubber shoes Repairer.

Melt some pieces of India rubber with Benzoin. The liquid glue thus prepared will repair rubber shoes.

(96.) Ointment for sharpening cutlery.

Equal quantity of salt and sulphate of iron should first be heated in a closed vessel on fire and then powderd and sifted and mixed with lard for ready use.

(97.) A Plaster for repairing Metal Vessels.

Mix one ounce of lac with $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints of alcohol and then add to it 1 lb of white glue dissolved in $1\frac{1}{2}$ quart of water. Lastly mix 1 ounce of turpentine oil and 2 ounces of white antimony. The plaster thus prepared is well adopted for repairing all kinds of broken vessels and specially boiling pots.

(98.) To Remove Oil stains from silk cloth.

Wash the silk cloth with soap, lime and finely powdered salt in the following way:—

First mix salt in a little lemon juice and form lather of soap with this solution, then add the lime and apply it to the stains. After getting it dried in the sun wash away with hot water.

(99.) To prepare Looking-glass.

Place on a plank a piece of cleansed glass over a blotting paper which should first be made equal to its size. Now sprinkle on the glass dust according to requirement and apply a little mercury after spreading a tin foil over it. Polishing this side with a bunch of cotton will do away with the superfluous mercury.

(100.) Dim Glass.

Heat a piece of glass and brush it with Fluoric Acid or the whites of an egg. Dim glasses thus prepared are not injurious to the eyes.

(101.) Ring of Mercury.

Pestling together purified mercury and sulphate

of iron in equal quantities in a stone mortar will condense the mercury to be moulded into rings or anything you like.

Note:—The mercury is purified by pestling it with salt for 3 hours in a mortar and then sifting in a piece of flannel 100 times.

(102.) China Wares.

In China to the same method of making potteries with a potter's wheel is observed as in India. The clay used in the manufacture of China wares is a mixture of stone and a kind of white earth called *Quilon* in Chinese largely found in England, Saxony, China and other countries.

Mix together and knead finely powdered Quilon and stone, and make of it toys or wares. In order to prevent scorching, plaster them with sand and place over the fire. When well tempered rub off the sand and paint them according to choice. A solution of white lead and salt will cleanse and give a polish to China wares.

✓ (103.) Cups of Camphor.

Take 4 chhataks of Camphor 4 chhataks of Kernel of cocoanut, and powder them well and

place them over the fire on a bell-metal dish. Cover the ingredients with a glass of soft clay and shut the interstices by a paste of kneaded flour of pulse so as to make it air-tight. The heat of the fire will cause the camphor to be evaporated and a thick layer will be formed inside the upper clay vessel, which on being taken off and kept immersed in water for some minutes will dissolve the clay and produce a nice cup of camphor. Drinking water in such a cup will cure Diarrhœa, constipation, weakness, Chronic fever and ordinary eye complaints.

✓ (104.) Cups of Sulphur.

Procure two cups of soft clay and smooth the upper edges of the cups against a piece of stone and place the edge of the one over that of the other very closely; so that no space may be left between them. When the cups are so ready, put a quantity of purified sulphur according to requirements in one of the cups, cover it with the other in such a way as to keep it air-tight and place it over a mild fire. The heat of the fire will cause the sulphur to be evaporated from the lower cup and form a thick layer on the upper one,

which on being taken off and kept dipped in water for some minutes will dissolve the clay cups into water and will produce a nice cup of sulphur. Drinking milk in such a cup promotes appetite and cures all sorts of diseases arising out of vitiated blood.

Note:—The sulphur is purified by melting it with ghee in an iron pot and sifting the liquid into milk for ready use.

(105.) Tree of Camphor.

Dissolve a little camphor in hot spirit and pour the mixture in a drinking glass. In an instant the camphor will turn into the shape of a tree.

(106.) Cups of Salt.

Take salt and carrot seeds in equal parts and pestle them well in water. Plaster this inside a mould of clay. This mould if kept immersed in Myrobalan water for some minutes will dissolve the clay and produce a nice cup of salt.

Note:—Myrobalan water should be prepared by soaking 1 lb. of myrobalan in 4 lbs. of water for some hours.

(107.) Plain Biscuits.

Mix 2 oz. of fresh butter with 1 lb. of good flour and leaving it in $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of fresh milk cut into long plates to be moulded into the size of a rupee. Now make small holes after flattening them by means of a roller. Put these biscuits upon a tin plate covered with dry flour to be cooked over a mild fire or oven. An application of curds or ghee will make them raddish.

(108.) Sweet Biscuits.

Mix 3 ounces of melted butter with 2 lbs. of flour, add a little milk and 4 ounces of sugar and when well leavened, knead and make into long plates $\frac{1}{3}$ inch in thickness to be mould into biscuits. Cook them in the manner described above.

(109.) Arrowroot Biscuits.

Knead together in vinegar 1 lb. of arrowroot, 4 ounces of sugar. Prepare and cook the biscuits in the manner described in No. 107.

(110.) Sweet Biscuits (Different process).

Take 2 seers of flour, 5 chhataks of butter, $1\frac{1}{2}$ tolas of Bicarbonate of soda and syrup accord-

ing to requirements. First mix the flour with Soda and then add Butter and syrup. Knead and make into tablets which should be kept covered with cloth for 24 hours, and then cook them in the manner above described. Hindu Biscuit is generally sold every where, and many of our friends who cannot do without it should manage to have these pure biscuits prepared at home.

(111.) Flavoring, Digestive and (Sauce) Chutney Powder.

Powder finely and sift 2 chhataks of dried ginger, 4 chhataks of corriander seeds, 3 chhataks of long Fediaro, 2 chhataks of tamarind, 1 chhatak of cummin seeds 1 chhatak of red pepper 1 chhatak of black pepper, 1 chhatak of Assafœtida fried in ghee, 1 chhatak of Unaqua sodium chloride, 2 chhataks of salt, 1 tola of large cardamum seeds and one tola of cinnaman bark. Put some ghee in an iron pan and fry the powder over a mild fire and keep it closed in a box or corked phial. This powder is daily commanding a brisk and profitable sale everywhere. It is indispensable to travellers having three-fold properties, viz:- $\frac{1}{2}$ tola taken daily will act as a digestive. A little quantity mixed with dal or vegetables will give a ralish to the food. Mix with a little treacle or sugar will make a good chutney.

✓ (112.) To condense milk into curds.

A little of Tartaric Acid will condense milk into curds within 5 minutes.

(113.) To wash Lace etc.

Mix a little powder of the rinds of olive fruit with sprit of wine, apply the mixture over lace or any other similar things. After one hour cleanse the same with a brush.

(114.) Magic Tooth Powder. ✓

Pestle well in water 8 tolas of gallnut, dip in it several times a piece of cloth and get it dry. This cloth will nicely colour the teeth of a lady if rubbed over them after chewing betel.

✓ (115.) Flower and Fruits of Wax. ✓

Melt wax on fire and after mixing colour according to choice, mould into fruits and flowers which should be placed in an airy room in a wet dish. The moulds which should be prepared of iron or brass should be dipped in water before using so that the wax may not stick to them.

(116.) To manufacture Buttons.

First have the dice prepared of good design

according to choice. Melt pure Tin and Zinc in equal parts and prepare buttons by means of the above dice. Sleeve buttons should be fastened with a wire.

These buttons are commanding a great sale now a days.

THE END.

Extract of

A famous Doctor's Evidence.

..... When at first I read over the notice of your "Amrita Bati," I could in no way believe its purity and strength. But out of curiosity I used upon a patient of piles and also upon another of Rheumatism. In both the cases I found its wonderful powers of curing the diseases.

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Chapter III.



(1.) German Silver. ✓

(a) Take 25 tolas of Copper, $12\frac{1}{2}$ tolas of zinc and $12\frac{1}{2}$ tolas of nickel and melt them together in a crucible. Watch-cases, chains, buttons etc. are generally made of this compound.

(b) A different method is to fuse and amalgamate, 1 chhatak of zinc and 2 seers of copper.

(2.) Bell Metal. ✓

Amalgamate by melting together in a crucible on fire copper in 7 parts and zinc in two parts.

(3.) Chemical Gold. ✓

Melt 2 tolas of zinc in a crucible and after pouring 2 tolas of mercury in it take it off the fire. Now mix 2 tolas of arsenic and powder the whole preparation for using it in the following way:— Take 6 mashas of the above chemical powder and ten tolas of copper and melt them in a crucible. The compound thus formed is *Chemical gold*.

(4.) Another easy method.

Melt $1\frac{1}{2}$ chhataks of copper and mix in it $\frac{1}{2}$ chhatak of pure tin. The metal thus prepared will be of golden colour.

(5.) Gun metal. ✓

Melt together on fire copper in 16 parts, lead in 4 parts, tin in 2 parts and then add Pluter metal in 112 parts. A mixture of Ammonia, Salt-petre, salt and Vitriol is generally mixed to blacken the above preparation.

(6.) Brass. ✓

Melt on fire in an earthen pot 1 oz. of pure copper and then mix $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of pure tin. The above metals can also be used in smaller and in greater ratios.

(7.) Pearl. ✓

Take small white pearls, powder them and sift through a fine piece of cloth and put the same into a wide mouthed bottle. Pour sufficient lemon juice into the bottle so as to reach $\frac{1}{4}$ inch above the surface of the powder. Cork the bottle well and hang it in a shady place. After ten days the

preparation should be kneaded well over a clean piece of cloth till it becomes white and viscid. Afterwards form big pearls of the preparation in a china dish, make holes in them by silver pins, and leave them to get dry so as not to touch each other in a white glass jar. At the end of a week cover each of the pearls with kneaded flour feed a cock with them and kill it. After suspending it over a fire-place to be roasted for 12 hours, tear its belly and take the silver pins out of the pearls. The pearls should now be kept closed in a box for three days and then washed clean for ready use.

(8.) Imitation Pearl.

Take some gelatine which is obtained from English Demroach fish and after washing it well with fresh water, rub and dissolve it into isinglass to be moulded into pearls.

(9.) Coral.

Take some old and light *courries* and boil them in water till they become fragile. Then grind them well in a mortar, mixing sufficient gum water, and vermillion according to requirements. The grinding should be continued till the preparation becomes thick and viscid. Afterwards form

corals of it, make holes in them and leave them to dry (so as not to touch each other.) Take a whiting (*Rohit*) fish and after removing its entrails spread some straw in it and place the corals over it apart from each other. Cover them with straw and sew it up again. Twist thread around it and then wrap it up with a piece of cloth wet with kneaded flour of pulse and get it dry in the sun. Then roast the fish in a frying pan. When fully roasted let it be cooled. Then take out the corals carefully and rub them well in a piece of sack cloth for ready use.

(10.) Ruby.

After cutting a piece of crystal in the shape of ruby put it in a stone pot and heat them over coal fire. When the crystal is well heated cool it by dipping in alum water and continue the above process seven times in alum water, seven times in solution of Ammonium Chloridum and seven times in extracted juice of Madder root.

(11.) Crystal.

Melt together one seer of burnt sand, $\frac{1}{4}$ seer of milk or arsenic, $\frac{1}{4}$ seer of red lead, 10 chhataks of refined Saltpetre and half seer of powdered stone and mould the solution into crystals.

(12.) Imitation Sapphire.

Take in one part oxide of Cobalt and in 80 parts strass, and after reducing them into powder, melt carefully in a crucible on fire.

(13.) Vermilion.

Fill in a strong and corked phial 15 tolas of mercury and 1 tola of sulphur and then wrap around the phial a cloth besmeared in mud, and after getting it dried in the sun place it on a pucca brick or a piece of stone in an oven. After one hour or so take it out of the fire for ready use.

(14.) Imitation Camphor.

Fill a bottle with 5 tolas of alum, 3 mashas of plantain juice and six mashas of silk-cotton. After corking it and wrapping it up well with a cloth besmeared with mud put the same in a rice cooking kettle. When the rice is well boiled, take out the phial and pour the liquified contents in another vessel to be condensed and made into tablets.

Note:— Real camphor is manufactured from the gum of a species of trees growing in China, Japan and other countries.

(15.) Assafœtida.

Pure assafœtida, generally used, is obtained from the gum of a species of trees growing in Iran, Punjab and other countries. Whereas *commercial assafœtida* is prepared in the following way:-Take 1 seer of pure sheeps milk and 3 drams of pure assafœtida, put them together in a new and closed earthen vessel. After twenty days when the contents are well fermented, take them off to be dried. The assafœtida thus produced will in no case be inferior to real assafœtida.

(16.) Musk.

Pure musk is obtained from *Musk-deer*, whereas commercial musk is prepared in the following way:-

Put 5 tolas of liver of deer in a stone mortar and pestle it hard. When it becomes dry and of dark colour and reduced to nearly 3 tolas in weight, mix with it 1 tola of pure musk and continue pestling till small and separate globules are formed like those of real musk which should then be kept in a corked bottle. It will be difficult to distinguish between real and the commercial musk.

(17.) Imitation Charas. ✓

Take 1 seer of the flower of Mango tree, 1 seer of Hemp plant and $\frac{1}{4}$ seer of the seeds of opium and after pestling them with water, place in a closed earthen pot which should be kept buried in the ground. After a week when the contents of the vessel are well fermented take them out and after adding honey rub well over a piece of skin and then make into pills for ready use.

(18.) Imitation Ivory. ·

Remove the skin of some good potatoes and after keeping them dipped in fresh water for some time boil them in the solution of Sulphuric Acid. When the whole of the water evaporates use hot water unless it becomes unbearable in which case cold water may be used in kneading and moulding them immediately into toys or any other articles you choose. They will have the appearance of real ivory.

(19.) Queen's Metal. ✓

Melt together $2\frac{1}{4}$ chhataks of tin, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of Bismuth, 1 tola of lead and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of antimoney.

The amalgamated compound will have the appearance of bright and polished silver.

(20.) Type Making.

Melt well in an earthen pot on fire $2\frac{1}{2}$ chhataks of pure lead, mix with it $\frac{1}{2}$ chhatak of powdered antimoney, mould the same into types and finish them for use.

(21.) Thermometer.

Get a glass tube moulded, leaving a hollow round reservoir at the bottom. Fill this with mercury and immediately close up the tube making it airtight. Now graduate into 0—100 degrees (*Centigrade*) or 0-180 degrees (*Fahrenheit*).

(22.) Mariners Compass.

Cut a thin sheet of magnet iron into the shape of a bird and make a small hole in its length. Now cut a piece of blotting paper equal to a round piece of tin sheet and write on it—East, West, North and South. Now erect a needle in the middle of this and put the magnet bird over it in such a way as to have as complete freedom of motion as possible. This instrument is used to indicate the *Magnetic Maredian* or the position of objects with respect to that *Maredian*.

(23.) Church Bell Metal.

Take Copper in 17 parts, Zinc in 36 parts, Tin in 2 parts and iron in 1 part. First melt the iron, after adding gradually orpiment powder in small quantities and then mix the copper. When both the metals are liquified add the Zinc and the tin. The metal thus prepared is generally used in preparing church bells etc.

(24.) Stereotype.

The matter to be stereotyped should first be arranged in types according to choice, a fac simile of them being cast in a Papier-mache, Stucco or other mould obtained from these types. This is used to print the matter easily and save the types to be used afresh at once.

(25.) Imitation Ebony.

Dissolve sulphate of iron in water and apply the mixture twice or thrice on a piece of wood. When well dried apply over it again a decoction prepared either of powder of gall-nut or Bakum wood.

(26.) Imitation copper.

Dissolve on fire green vitriol in water. Articles

made of iron if dipped in this solution will bear the appearance of copper made.

(27.) Silvering process (Dry powder).

Take $\frac{1}{2}$ tola of each of Ammonium Chloride Alum, Salt-petre and powdering them well put in a china cup on fire with 10 foils of silver. After a little white they will be reduced into the shape of a rosy coloured powder. This powder is imported from England and Germany and is generally used in gilding copper and brass-made articles. The article to be gilded should first be cleansed by means of some acid and then rubbed over with the powder.

(28.) Gilding Powder.

Mix one tola of thin gold sheets with any strong acid and carefully wash them with fresh water. When dry, powder and keep them in a closed phial. The article to be gilded should first be kept dipped in a solution of Cyanide of Potash for $\frac{3}{4}$ hours. Then apply the powder with a clean piece of cloth or a bunch of cotton.

(29.) Silvering solution.

Take 3 mashas of Nitrate of silver, 2 mashas

of yellow Sulphate of Soda and 9 mashas of Cyanide of Potash and powder each of them separately. Mix them well in a stone mortar and pour sufficient water, rubbing hard with the pestle at the same time until a thick consistency is arrived as like curds. This will serve the purposed of silvering any article.

• (30.) Coating copper and Brass wares.

After cleaning a vessel with tamarind or sand, heat over the fire and put over it Ammonia and pure tin. When the tin is melted rub it around the vessel with a piece of cloth. Pure and good tin will produce high class coating.

(31.) Silver Plating. ✓

Dissolve 20 ounces of tartarate of potash and 9 ounces of chloride of silver in 10-13 ounces of water. The application of this solution on copper wares by means of a bunch of cotton will produce a high-class silver plating.

✓ (32.) Gilding Ivory.

Immerse ivory in the solution of Pato and Sulphate of Iron. A second dip in the solution of chloride of gold will guild it nicely as required.

(33.) Ivory toys.

Ivory powder, if kept dipped for 2-3 days in a decoction of Mez-wood prepared in vinegar, will become soft and viscid to be made into toys etc.

Note:—Mez is the name of a tree generally found in European Countries.

(34.) Gilding Picture Frames.

Boil in water some pieces of the skins of sheep, goat or Buffelo. When they become soft, stick them to picture frames which should now be coated 8—10 times with a thick solution of Paris Plaster or chalk. When dry, dissolve a little Oxide of Lead in water and coat the same on the frames which should then be covered with gold foils by means of a cotton bunch.

(35.) Bhimseni Camphor.

Powder together 4 tolas of camphor, 1 tola of white sandal, 1 tola of Cypress Rotundus, 1 tola of Hedychum Specatum, 1 tola of Spikenard, 1 tola of Cubeb, 1 tola of aEgle-wood, 1 tola of veleriana hard Wiscitrii and place the powder over a stove of sesame oil in a bell-metal dish. Now cover

the mixed ingredients with another bell-metal vessel and close the interstices by paste of kneaded flour of pulse, so as to make it air-tight. The heat will evaporate the camphor and a thick layer called Bhimseni camphor will be formed on the inner surface of the upper vessel.

(36.) Pencil making.

A pencil consists of two vertical halves, which are artistically fitted after placing a stick of lead between them. Such component pieces are generally made of Satin wood with a cavity for holding the lead stick, which should be prepared in the following way:-Melt in a crucible lead or plumbago. When it cools down take 10 tolas of the plumbago, add 4 tola of Borax and 1 tola of chalk and make them malleable to be shaped into thin sticks.

(37.) Coloured Pencil.

Plumbago is not used in coloured pencils. Mix color according to choice in chalk, white lead or Conch-shell powder and knead well with gum water into a thick hard and viscid paste to be made into sticks and used in the way above described.

(38.) Wood Pencil.

Heat a piece of plumbago in a closed metal vessel. When red hot take it out of the vessel to be cooled down and cut into long square sticks which should be fitted in *cedar* or *satin* wood sticks after boring holes in them.

(39.) Hecto-graph or Rubber-Press.

Put English glue in 4 parts and water in 5 parts in a metal cup and place the same on fire in a kettle full of water, taking care that the water of the kettle does not get into the cup. When the glue is well dissolved in water, take off the cup with caution and pour in it slowly glycerine in 16 parts at the same time stirring briskly with a stick so that it may not rise in bubbles. Now pour the composition into a receptacle at once and use it when cooled down. By means of this press, hundreds of copies in any language can be printed in a few minutes. Traders advertise and sell this press from Rs. 5. to Rs. 40.

(40.) Case for Rubber Press.

Lided case or receptacle, with well soldered corners, referred to above, should be made of thick

tin sheets height 1 inch, length and breadth according to requirements. The case should be varnished around with tin varnish already described.

(41.) Ink for Rubber Press.

A special ink is required for a Hectograph Press. Ordinary writing ink if used in case of emergency will produce very few and indistinct copies. Take any dyeing powder according to choice, dissolve it in alcohol and add a little Ether. If the ink soaks on paper adjust it by adding or reducing alcohol and Ether. Write in this ink in any language on a piece of paper and put it face downwards on the rubber press. After pressing it lightly and carefully with the hand for 2 or 3 minutes, take off the paper and commence printing the impressions left on the surface of the rubber press. Sponge the press immediately after printing.

N. B.— This is a lucrative business and persons wanting to trade in this line must acquire experience and practice in preparing the accessories of the press.

(42.) Paper Making.

Paper is manufactured from waste paper,

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rags, hemp-flax and saboy grass. Take any of the above things, wash well and pound hard in an iron mortar, when liquified, like rice gruel keep it in hot water for some days and then pour the same into a mould. When the whole of the water percolates invert the mould over a level surface. A number of papers being thus prepared squeeze off the moisture by putting heavy weight over them. Now get them dry in the sun, count and bundle them for use.

Horoscope papers are made with a mixture of tamarind solution and orpiment etc.

Parchment paper is the skin of a very young sheep or goat dressed or prepared after steeping in lime-water and rendered fit for writing on.

(43.) Blotting Paper. ✓

Take one maund of pure cotton and one seer of caustic soda and boil them well on fire. When the cotton becomes pulpy, hammer well and fill it in a cistern. In 24 hours it will become like paste and form thick layers in the bottom. Now pump out the water and take out of the cistern the layers which should be glazed and cut into nice sheets to be used as blotting papers.

(44.) Carbon Paper. ✓

Wet a piece of paper in a solution of black

lead and use it when dry. Different colors of such papers can also be prepared in the solution of white lead, red lead, creamy yellow lead, sugar lead, etc. This paper is generally used in all Government and Mercantile Offices and its want and sale is daily increasing. Writings on paper interleaved with carbon paper will produce exact copies.

(45.) Manufacturing Match Sticks.

Match sticks are generally of two kinds, *viz.*—ordinary and safety. The former will ignite if rubbed against any hard surface or substance and the latter will ignite only on being rubbed against specially prepared paper pasted on the match box. First make thin sticks of *cedar wood* and bind them together tightly and put in a frame open at one end. Melt sulphur on fire and dip in it the protruding ends of the sticks. When dry they should again be dipped in the following solution and dried and preserved in a match box for ready use:—Dissolve 16 tolas of gum acacia in water and mix well in it 9 tolas of powdered phosphorus. Add after powdering separately 14 tolas of Salt-petre and 16 tolas of Vermilion.

Note:—The match boxes which are prepared by machinery should be nicely labelled. Apply a solution of sand, and gum acacia over a piece of papper and paste it on the match box. This will serve the purpose of igniting the match sticks.

(46.) Safety Match Sticks.

One end of thin sticks of cedar wood should be coated with a thick solution prepared of the following:—

Potash Chloras in 4 parts, glue in 4 parts, sulphate of antimony in 2 parts, lead powder in 8 parts, water in 22 parts. Igniting paper for safety match sticks should be thus prepared:- Take Phosphorous in 10 parts, Sulphide of antimony in 8 parts and dry glue in 4 parts, pestle them well with water and coat the same on a piece of paper.

➤ (47.) Cigarette Manufacturing.

Take good Ahmedabadi or Madrasi tobacco leaves and cut into fine pieces. Put a little of this tobacco on small pieces of rice paper and roll into cigarettes. To make the cigarettes strong and easily lighted sprinkle a little of the spirit of opium and to make it sweet and fragrant use oil anisi.

This trade is very easy and profitable.

(48.) Candles.

Candles are made of tallow or wax which should first be melted and then sifted through a fine wire

or cloth sieve. Prepare moulds of tin or wood equal to the size of candles and place them in an open box containing loop holes for the moulds. Fasten a piece of string in an upright position inside each of the moulds. The melted tallow or wax should now be poured into the moulds and candles taken out when cooled down.

Mixing a little oil of cardamum or sandal will make the candles fragrant.

(49.) Glass Making. ✓

Take white sand one seer, carbonate of soda $\frac{1}{2}$ seer, stone-time 12 chhataks, and red lead $\frac{1}{2}$ seer. Place them all in an earthen pot on fire. When all these materials are mixed up, intensify the heat so as to liquify the composition for immediate use of moulding.

(50.) Glass Panes.

Melt together $\frac{1}{2}$ seer of white sand, $\frac{1}{4}$ seer of carbonate of soda, $\frac{1}{2}$ chhatak of powdered charcoal, 2 seers of pieces of glass and 2 chhataks of white stone. Mould the liquified composition into door panes etc.

(51.) Telescope Lenses.

Melt together on fire one seer of white glass, 6 chhataks of red lead and 10 chhataks of nitrate of potash and mould the solution into telescope lenses.

THE END.

Extract.

Letter from a compounder of a Govt. Police Hospital.

.....Some days ago I sent for your Netra Rakshak. I tried this on a patient, and I am glad to write that in 2-3 days he recovered his eye sight. He used many medicines for his eyes but all were of no avail.

Sd. N. Nanduswami Naidu,
Compounder Police Hospital,

RAIAUR C. P.

J. L. Son & Brother. Jainti-Mainpuri, U. P.

Letter from a respectable merchant of Bombay.

.....Very good, very good, very good., Bravo, Bravo. Your Netra Rakshak is very much beneficial.

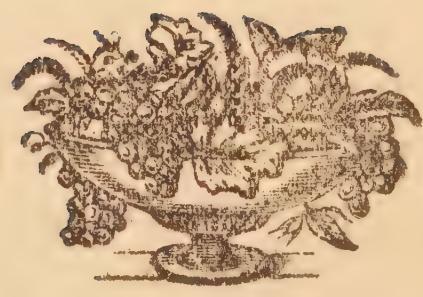
Sd. P. Shiv Ratan Raghubar Dayal Sharma
Timber Merchant, Tak Bunder,
BOMBAY.

Note:--Bombay is noted for its surma. Under the circumstances it is not easy for surma manufactured out of the town to earn reputation like that of ours. Now you should be really convinced of the truth of our statement of the efficacy of this medicine.

Price Re. 1. Postage As. 4.

Can be had every where or of

Messrs. J. L. SON & BRO.
Jionti:—Mainpuri, U. P.
(INDIA.)



Chapter IV.



(1.) Electric Light. (*Bunsen's Battery.*)

The following things are required:— one big earthen (*China Clay*) jar one tube shaped vessel of Zinc open at both ends, one porous vessel of copper, one carbon stick and some copper wires. Pour Sulphuric Acid in the big jar and put the Zinc vessel in it. Now place the porous vessel inside the zinc vessel and pour Nitric Acid in it and put next the carbon stick. Fasten pieces of wires by means of screws to both the vessels, called the positive and negative wires. When these two wires are brought close to each other an electric current is produced, which if made to pass through the carbon stick will cause brilliant electric sparks. A number of such jars arranged in the above process are called Bunsen's Battery from the name of the Inventor, a French Savant, who introduced the same in the year 1848. Continuous electric sparks made to pass through a carbon pencil, placed in a vacuous glass electric globe will produce beautiful electric light.

(2.) Gas Light.

Powder some coal and fill it in an iron pot the mouth of which should be well closed. Make a hole in the bottom of the pot and fit a hollow tube in it. The other end of the tube should be put into the mouth of another iron vessel or bottle which should be made air tight and placed in water. Now put the iron pot containing coal on fire. The heat will produce smoke inside, which will pass through the tube to the bottle. When it is well filled with this gas, cork it up. When required fit into the mouth of the bottle a rubber tube with gas burner. Lighting with a Match-stick this gas burner will produce brilliant light.

(3.) Electric Amulet or Teething Motor.

Intertwine wires of copper and zinc and sew them up in velvet pieces. These amulets if kept round the necks of babies will facilitate teething.

(4.) To remove marks of old gilding.

Boil alum in water. The old gilded articles should be dipped in this solution.

(5.) Tracing Paper.

Mix together Turpentine oil in 2 parts, and almond oil in one part, and dip a piece of paper in this solution. This is called *tracing paper*.

Tracing cloth can also be prepared by dipping a piece of fine linen in the same solution.

(6.) Peppermint. ✓

Powder together 4 chhataks of Salt-petre $\frac{1}{2}$ a tola of Ammonia Chloride, and half a tola of camphor and mix them in 4 chhataks of extracted juice of Tallredmint. Now place this composition in a China cup covering it with another cup. Close the interstices with soft clay so as to make it air tight. Place this over a mild fire and the layer formed in the inner surface of the upper cup is called peppermint.

Note:--The upper cup should be covered with a wet piece of cloth.

(7.) Depilatory Powder.

Mix together and sift 1 tola of Barium Sulphide and 3 tolas of chalk. According to requirement mix the powder with water so as to become like a paste, and apply the same over the hair. After 4—5 minutes wash it away with water.

(8.) Ditto.—Deshi Powder.

Powder together and keep in a corked phial 8 tolas of stone lime and 1 tola of good orpiment.

Directions:—Mix a little of this powder with water so as to become like a past and apply the same over the hair. When dry wash it away with lukewarm water.

(9.) Depilatory Oil.

Put 1 chhatak of Barium Sulphide in a bottle and pour in it 4 chhataks of boiling water; cork the bottle and shake it well. When cooled down sift the liquid into another bottle through a thick piece of cloth and then perfume it by adding 3—4 drops of any scent. This depilatory oil if applied with a bunch of cotton to the roots of hairs will remove them in 3—4 minutes.

✓ (10.) Depilatory Soap.

Dissolve in water on fire 4 oz of soft soap. When liquified mix in it 1 oz of Barium Sulphide and few drops of any scent. Now pestle the composition well and mould into tablets. The lather of this soap if applied to the roots of the hair will remove them in 3—4 minutes.

(11.) Ditto. A. Second Process.

Take 2 tolas of Barium Sulphide and 2 tolas of flour of wheat, and 3 tolas of cocoanut oil. Mix

them together, add a little of Caustic Soda and mould the composition into tablets for ready use.

(12.) Ditto. Another Easy Process.

Pestle together and mould into tablets 2 tolas of flour of wheat, 2 mashas of camphor and 1 tola of English soap.

(13.) A Cream for Beautifying the complexion.

Melt 2 tolas of purified white wax; then sift and dissolve the melted wax in 4 tolas of vaseline. Perfume it to taste and keep it in small pots for immediate use. This cream beautifies the complexion.

(14.) Milk of Roses. ✓

Mix together $2\frac{1}{2}$ tolas of Glycerine, 5 chhataks of rose water and 2 drams of purified sulphur and keep in a corked phial. To be used 3—4 times a day after shaking the bottle.

(15.) Rose Powder. ✓

Mix together 1 lb of arrowroot 5 grs. of carmine, 10 drops of oil of rose and 5 drops of sandal oil.

✓ (16.) Essence of Rose.

Mix half-a-tola of atar of rose in 10 chhataks of rectified spirit.

(17.) Eu-de-Cologne.

Mix together and keep in a corked bottle 10 chhataks of spirit, 4 drams of powdered cardamum seeds and 12 drops of each of oil Neroli, oil Cytras, oil Bergamot, oil orange and oil of rosemary. After a week sift the mixture and keep it in another corked phial.

(18.) Deshi Pomatum.

Boil together one tola of pure wax and 4 chhataks of cocoanut oil. When cooled down mix 10 drops of cinnamon oil and one dram of lemon oil and use it after keeping it in a corked phial for one day.

(19.) Lavendar Water.

Mix together $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of good lavendar oil, $7\frac{1}{2}$ chhataks of rectified spirit and 5 tolas of rose water, and after keeping them together in a closed vessel for 2-3 hours sift through a piece of blotting paper.

(20.) Otto.

Olive or almond oil is the base of all ottos. Mix 4 drams of the essence of any perfume in half a bottle of one of the above oils and you will get a high class otto.

(21.) Maccassar Oil.

10 chhataks of almond oil, 1 dram of essence of rosemary, 15 drops of essence of nutmeg, 15 drops essence of rose, 4 drops essence of musk and 1 chhatak of refined castor-oil.

The above ingredients should be mixed together and kept in a corked bottle. Alkanet is generally used for coloring all hair oils.

(22.) Perfumed Hair Oil.

Take 1 seer of sesame oil, 3 tolas of sandal oil, 5 tolas of orange oil 5 tolas of almond oil and 1 tola of radix anchusa. All these ingredients should be filled in a corked bottle and kept in the sun after 3 hours or so. Now sift the oil through a piece of cloth for ready use.

(23.) Pomade for mustache.

Dissolve on fire 2 tolas of white wax in 16 tolas

of almond oil. After a while take it off the fire and when it is a little cooled down mix 10 drops of oil neroli and 5 drops of otto-de-rose.

(24.) Atar Tablets. ✓

Melt a little praffin and mould the same into tablets. When they are a little cooled down, sprinkle 2 drops of any atar on every tablet. After half-an-hour take out the tablets for ready use.

(25.) Agar Batti. ✓

Make into battis or sticks after pestling together in water the following ingredients:—1 seer of red sandal wood, 5 seers of white sandal wood, 25 tolas of Keora, 5 tolas of Indian Dellium, 5 tolas of cardamum seeds, 12 tolas of eagle wood, 12 tolas of Veleriana hard wiscitri, 5 tolas of spikenard and 2 tolas of each of nut meg, cinnamon, flower of cloves, cyprus rotundous, jasmine and damask rose and half a seer of rose flowers.

(26.) Essence of Cardamum.

Keep in a corked phial and sift after 10 days 4 tolas of cardamum seed powder and 2 tolas of rectified spirit.

(27.) Spirit of Camphor.

Dissolve $\frac{1}{2}$ tola of good camphor in 2 tolas of rectified spirit by keeping the same in a corked phial in a hot place. This is useful in curing cholera, constipation, diarrhoea etc.

(28.) Oil for Baldness.

Mix together $\frac{1}{2}$ seer of sesame oil, $\frac{1}{2}$ seer of almond oil, $\frac{1}{2}$ tola of origanum, 60 drops of oil rosemary and 40 drops of English Lavendar.

(29.) Fulela.

Wet a piece of cloth in sesame or almond oil and spread over it some fresh flowers, covering them again with another piece of cloth dipped in the oil. When several layers are thus formed and the pieces of cloth well perfumed squeeze out the Fulela from them for ready use.

(30.) Ottos or Atars.

Indian atar or atto is prepared by means of a still. First pour a little of sandal oil in a still and put in it 1 seer of flowers, of which the otto is required to be extracted and close it after adding 6 seers of fresh water. Now place the still on a

mild fire and extract the atar in the usual way. After one night skim the atar floating on the surface of the extracted water with the palm of the hand.

(31.) Another new Method of Rose Attar.

Place under a rose plant in a china cup full of water some half bloomed rose buds. Early in the morning skim the atar floating on the surface of the water with the palm of the hand. This atar will be precious and best of all.

(32.) Sandal Oil.

Sandal oil which is the base of all Indian atars can be prepared in the following way:— Take powder of sandal wood in 8 parts and salt in 1 part and after adding 16 times of water keep them in a still for 3 days. If necessary add a little water and put the still on a mild fire and extract the oil in the usual way. After one night skim the oily substance floating on the surface of the extracted water with the palm of the hand.

(33.) Extract.

The medicine of which the extract is required to be prepared should first be pounded well and

then soaked in water. After 24 hours press the medicines with the hand and immediately sift the water in a vessel through a thin piece of cloth and throw away the drugs. After some hours a thick layer will be formed in the bottom of the vessel which should then be taken away with care and dried in the sun for ready use.

(34.) Syrup. ✓

If medicine or fruit etc. of which the syrup is required to be made is fresh and green, extract the juice by pestling and sifting. If hard soak the same for at least 12 hours in water four times as much. Then boil the extracted juice till $\frac{1}{4}$ th. of the original quantity remains. Now add to it sugar according to requirements and prepare syrup by boiling it again on fire. Perfume it by mixing 2—3 drops of any scent.

(35.) Rose Syrup. ✓

Boil 1 lb of rose petals in 17 lbs of water. After half an hour or so sift the decoction in another vessel and prepare syrup by adding sugar according to requirements. A few drops of sulphuric acid if mixed with the syrup will make it red or of rosy colour.

(36.) Toilet Vinegar.

Mix together 3 drams of essence of Bergamot, 2 drams of essence of ambergris, 2 drams of oil of Neroli, 21 drams of essence of vanilla, 3 oz of acetic acid and 40 oz of rectified spirit.

(37.) Hair Dye.

Prepare solution No. 1 by dissolving $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of caustic in 3 ounces of disstilled water and solution No. 2 by dissolving 1 ounce of sulphurate of potash in 3 oz of disstilled water. These solutions should be kept separately in corked phials for one night. Apply to the hair solution No. 1 with brush or a bunch of cotton, when dry apply solution No. 2 by a separate brush or bunch of cotton. This will keep the hair jet black for two weeks. The touch of this medicine with the skin should be avoided.

(38.) Another Method.

Dissolve $\frac{1}{6}$ of a dram of pyrogallic acid in one oz of water. This hair dye is generally used for untimely grey hairs.

(39.) Ditto.

Mixing with a little butter, lard or ghee $1\frac{1}{4}$ drams of nitrate of silver and half a dram of Lycur Ammonia will make a good hair dye.

(40.) Ditto.

Mix together and keep in a closed vessel for 4—5 hours, caustic in 1 part, nitric acid in 2 parts, powdered iron in 2 parts and lard or butter in 3 parts.

(41.) Ditto.

Dissolve a little of nitrate of silver in water and apply the same on the hairs. Another application of a solution of Hydro sulphate of Ammonia and water will make them jet black.

Note:--All English hair dyes are made of poisonous medicines and should be used with great caution.

(42.) Deshi Hair dye.

Mix well after powdering well 1 tola of chalk, 4 mashas of litharge, 5 mashas of stone lime, 2 mashas of multani clay and 2 mashas of soap. Take a little of this powder, mix a little water and apply the mixture on grey hairs which should then be covered with fig or castor leaves. After 3—4 hours wash away the plaster and rub a little of oil.

(43.) Ditto Another process.

Mix after powdering well in equal quantity

lime, litharge and multani clay. Use this powder with emblic myrobalan water in the way above described.

(44.) Extracted waters. ✓

If a medicine of which the extracted water is required to be prepared be very hard, make it into fine pieces, soak it in 4 times of water and after keeping 12 hours in the sun light and 12 hours in the moon light extract its water by means of a still. If a medicine be green but hard extract its water by soaking it in water for 12 hours only. Green and fresh leaves or medicines should be soaked in 20 times of water and the water extracted from them after keeping only one hour in the sun light.

(45.) Essence Musk Rose. ✓

Take a little of Magnesium carb and mix well with it 7 drops of virgin otto-de-rose and 8 drops of sandal oil. Then add 6 drams essence of musk, 2 drams essence of vanilla, 2 drams essence of jasmine, 2 drams of rose water and 1 dram of Tincture Oris. Now sift the mixture through a blotting paper and then mix $\frac{1}{4}$ pint of rectified spirit.

(46.) Essence Victoria.

Mix in 4 bottles of Rectified Spirit:— 2 drams of Virgin otto-de-rose, 2 drams of oil neroli, 12 drops of oil coriander, 4 drams of oil Bergamot, 12 drops of oil Lavender, 4 grains of musk and 20 drops otto of Pyponto.

(47.) Essence Victoria Boquet.

Mix well and keep in a corked bottle for 15—20 days:—3 drams of spirit geranium 1 dram of spirit cloves, 1 dram of spirit Citron, 1 oz of spirit sassafras, 2 drams of spirit Bergamot and 3 pints of Rectified spirit.

(48.) Essence White Rose.

Colour with tincture grass after mixing well 2 ounces of spirit violet, 2 oz of spirit rose, 1 ounce of spirit jasmine, and 1 ounce of spirit musk.

(49.) Essence Spring Flowers.

Mix together;— 4 ounces of tincture oris, 4 ounces of essance jasmine, 4 ounces of essence musk, half-a dram of oil neroli, 2 drams of oil Bergamot, 4 ounces of orange flowers and 4 pints of rectified spirit.

(50.) Essence Jockey Club.

Mix together:— 2 ounces of spirit of rose, 2 ounces of spirit of jasmine, 1 ounce of Spirit Cassia, 2 drams of spirit ambergris and 2 drams of tincture oris.

(51.) Essence Kiss-Me-quick. ✓

Colour with tincture grass after mixing well:— 5 ounces of Cologne Spirit 1 ounce of spirit orange flower, 1 dram of spirit jasmine, 30 drops of spirit ambergris and 2 drams of Tonquin Bean.

(52.) Essence Frangipani.

Mix together,— 2 ounces of spirit of rose 2 ounces of spirit orange-flower, one ounce of spirit cassia, one ounce of spirit sandal-wood 30 drops of spirit ambergris and 1 grain of musk.

(53.) Essence Ylang Ylang.

Mix together 8 ounces of Cologne spirit, $1\frac{1}{2}$ drams of oil of ylang ylang and 1 dram of spirit ambergris.

(54.) Orange Flower Water. ✓

Mix well 4 drams of Magnesia Carb in 1 pint

of distilled water and after adding 15 drops of oil neroli sift through a piece of blotting paper.

(55.) Bloom of Rose.

Dissolve 1 dram of carmine in 2 drams of ammonia water and then add 4 drams of rose water and 2 drams of essence of rose.

(56.) Hair Wash.

First wash the hairs with cold water and then apply on them a mixture of the following ingredients:— $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce tincture cantharides, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce Eu-de-cologne and 2 ounces of rose water. This wash strengthens the roots of hairs.

(57.) Hair Tonic. ✓

Powder and mix well 4 drams of Jaborandi leaves and 1 ounce of cinchona bark and add 2 ounces of Glycerina, 2 ounces of alcohol, ten ounces of rose water and 2 ounces of rum. After 7 days sift the mixture in a corked phial for ready use.

(58.) Rose Powder. ✓

Mix well arrowroot powder 1 lb, rose pink 5 grains, oil of rose 10 drops and oil sandal 5 drops.

(59.) Smelling Salt.

Mix well and keep in a stoppered phial, 8 ounces of carbonate of ammonia, one ounce of Lavendar oil, 1 dram of oil of cloves and 4 ounces of essence of Birgamot. Hysteric fits, drowsiness, headache etc. are cured by smelling this medicine.

(60.) Gulards Lotion.

Mix well 2 drams of Lycur Plumbi Subacstates 2 drams of rectified spirit and 19 ounces of distilled water. Bruises and contusions are healed by putting a lint soaked in this solution over the effected parts.

(61.) Black Wash.

Mix together 1 dram of calomel and $5\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of lime water and keep in a corked phial for ready use.

(62.) Yellow Wash.

Mix together and keep in a corked phial 9 grains of Bi-chloride of mercury and 6 ounces of Lycur Calcis (*Lime water*).

(63.) Red Wash.

Mix together and keep in a corked phial 5 grs

of sulphate of copper, 1 dram of compound Spirit Lavendar and 1 ounce of distilled water.

(64.) Perchloride Lotion.

Dissolve 2 grains of Hydrarge Perchloride in 16 ounces of Distilled water and keep in a corked phial for ready use.

Note:—The last four remedies are efficacious as wash in Syphilis, sores and other skin diseases.

(65.) Iodine Lotion.

Mix 20 drops of tincture iodine and 10 ounces of distilled water. This wash is beneficial in sores, ulcers, cymus, fistula etc.

(66.) Condes Solution.

Dissolve 2 grains of Potash Perman ganates in one oz of distilled water. This is a good disinfectant and extensively used for destroying germs of poison in drains, filth and dirt.

(67.) Carbolic Acid Lotion.

Mix one dram of carbolic acid and one ounce of hot water. Also used for disinfecting purposes.

(68.) Atrophia Lotion.

Mix together and keep in a corked phial
9 grains of sulphate of atrophia and $16\frac{1}{2}$ ounces
of camphor water.

(69.) Zinc Lotion.

Mix together 2 grains of zinc sulphur and
one ounce of rose water keep in a corked phial
for ready use.

(70.) Alum Lotion.

✓ Mix together and keep in a corked phial
1 grain of alum powder and one ounce of rose
water.

Note:—The above three medicines are efficacious in
eye diseases and called eye lotions or eye washes.

Directions:—Apply 2--3 drops 3 or 4 times
daily with a pen or dropper.

(71.) Carbolic Acid Ointment.

Mix well 20 grains of acid carbolic and 1 ounce
of Benzoated Lard and keep in a covered pot for
ready use.

(72.) Iodoform Ointment.

Mix well and preserve in a covered pot for ready use 1 dram of iodoform and 1 ounce of lard.

Note:--The last two medicines are efficacious in healing sores, ulcers and other skin diseases.

(73.) Iodine Ointment.

Mix well 7 grains of Iodine 40 grains of Iodite of Potassium and one ounce of prepared lard and preserve in a closed pot. Pain and swellings in the joints etc. can be cured by rubbing this ointment on the affected parts.

(74.) Liniment Opii.

Mix well $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce of Tincture Opii and one ounce of soap liniment.

(75.) Belledonna Liniment.

Mix well 1 dram of Extract Belledonna and one ounce of glycerine.

(76.) Camphor Liniment.

Mix well 2 drams of camphor, 1 ounce of rectified spirit and 1 ounce of glycerine.

Note:--The last three medicines should be kept in closed pots. They are efficacious in soothing rheumatic and other pains by rubbing into the skin twice or thrice daily.

(77.) Spirit Chloroform.

Mix and keep in a stoppered phial one ounce of pure chloroform and 19 ounces of Rectified spirit. In Surgical operations this is used as an anæsthetic by making the patient inhale the vapour with suppressed breath.

(78.) Decoction Cinchona.

Boil on fire for 10—15 minutes in one pint of disstilled water $1\frac{1}{4}$ ounces of Cinchona bark. When the decoction cools down add as much water as has been evaporated and sift and keep in a corked bottle. Dose—1 to 2 ounces.

(79.) Cod Liver Malt.

Mix together 4 ounces of Cod Liver oil, 5 drams of sugar, 2 drops of oil neroli, 28 grains of gum tragacanth powder, 15 drops of oil winter-green and 4 ounces of hot water.

(80.) Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil.

Mix 30 grains of gum Tragacanth powder and 4 drams of refined sugar in 4 ounces of boiling water and sift through a clean piece of cloth. Add four ounces of Cod Liver oil, 15 drops of oil

wintergreen and 3 drops of oil neroli. Put this mixture in corked bottles and shake well till it becomes white as milk,

(81.) Hair Curling Mixture.

Dissolve by keeping for 24 hours 3 drams of gum tragacanth in 14 ounces of water and after sifting the mixture through a fine piece of cloth, add 6 ounces of over proof spirit. Artificially curl the hairs by means of a comb and apply the solution on them.

(82.) Napthe.

This is a white crystallizable solid formed during the distillation of coal for gas or obtained by re-distilling coaltar. It is a first rate disinfectant.

(83.) Imitation Brandy.

Mix together half a gallon of alcohol, 6 drams of acetic ether and carmine (for colouring) according to requirements.

(84.) Imitation whiskey.

Mix together 12 ounces of gin, 4 ounces of Tincture cyno, 8 ounces of glycerine, 4 ounces of

alcohol, 2 gallons of distilled wather and 6 ounces of prume water.

(85.) To counteract the intoxication of wine.

Inhailing Lycur Ammonia Acetatis will counteract the intoxication of wine.

(86.) Ditto Arsenic poishning.

The patient should be made to drink repeatedly after some intervals a mixture of milk and ghee, which will cause vomitting. This treatment should be continued as long as the poisoning symptoms remain.

(87.) Ditto Opium Poisoning.

Drinking a mixture of assafoetida and water will counteract the poison of opium.

(88.) Ditto Hemp (*Bhang*). ✓

Pouring a few drops of mustard oil in the ear and drinking fresh milk will counteract the intoxication of hemp.

(89.) Milk for babies.

Boil on fire 4 oz of castor leaves in 16 ounces of water. Pouring this water daily on the breast

of mothers will produce copious milk for babies.

(90.) To refine old and Corrupted Oil.

Mix hot ashes in the oil and sift through a clean piece of cloth.

(91.) Printing Ink.

Boil on fire in a closed iron vessel 1 seer of linseed oil and when it becomes thick mix well by pestling $\frac{1}{2}$ a seer of resin, 10 tolas of soap and lamp black according to requirements.

(92) Reduced Silver. ✓

Extract the juice of flowers of sweet scented, oleander tree and dip in it 20 times after heating pure silver coin or small sheets. Now make a thick paste by pestling well in water $\frac{1}{2}$ a seer of henbane, and after covering the coin or sheets with this paste, wrap it up carefully with a piece of cloth besmeared with mud or multani clay. When well dried place it in a one yard cubic pit filled with 2 maunds of dried cow-dung cakes (Kandas). Burn the kandas by adding fire to them. After 24 hours or so take out the reduced silver with great caution.

(93.) Reduced Gold.

Make into thin small sheets one tola of gold and dip them after heating on fire 20 times in cow's milk. Now cover them with a thick paste of B. Perpuria leaves and reduce the gold in the way above described. The process should be repeated if the first one proves unsuccessful.

(94.) Reduced Copper.

Copper can be reduced by means of a paste of Hermaphrodite Amaranth leaves in the manner described above.

(95.) Reduced Bang (*Tin.*)

Melt and dip in cow's milk for 20 times 2 tolas of pure tin. It can be reduced by means of a thick paste of $\frac{1}{2}$ a seer of hemp in the process already described.

(96.) Cure for Burns of Gunpowder &c.

Rubbing immediately the whites of hen's eggs will cure the burns.

(97.) Cure for scalds and burns.

An application of the mixture of cocoanut oil and lime or of the milk of mudar tree will heal burns and scalds.

(98.) Hair Killer.

Keep in a corked phial after dissolving 1 dram of Colchicine in a little alcohol.

Directions:— First root out the hair from any part of the body and wash it every day with only hot water and then apply the above solution for one month keeping it covered with Court Plaster.

(99.) Brass.

Brass is prepared by amalgamating 14 tolas of copper and 4 tolas of zinc. 1 Tola of copper and 4 tolas of zinc will also make a good brass.

(100.) Nitrate of Silver.

Put a little of pure silver in a tube and after mixing a little of water by means of sulphuric acid liquify on a spirit lamp. The liquid when cools down will make a good Nitrate of Silver.

Note:—Readers should not be disappointed if they do not find the arts of Photography watch-making etc. dealt with in these pages. These subjects have been omitted as no proficiency can be acquired on them without any practical experience. We have only described those which can be easily learnt with the help of this little book.

Finis.

A. Maharaja's Secretary's Evidence.

..... In receipt of your Netra Rakshak Surma. I beg to say that your Surma is good.

(Sd.) MOHAMMAD ALI AKHTAR.

Private Secretary

SHRI MAHARAJA RAGHUNATHSINGJI BAHADUR
OF KISHANGURH

A. Mechanical Engineer's Evidence.

..... Your Netra Rakshak given me a good result and it has cured my eyes burning. Now I can read very clearly in the light.

(Sd.) V. RAMA DASS.

c/o J. W. WILSON & Co.

Madras.

Note:—The efficacy of our Amrita Bati and Netra Rakshak has been fully established by a few independent testimonials. Besides these, several hundreds of others speaking highly of our Amrit Bati and Netra Rakshak are lying in our office, which will be published for general information in due course of time.

A. Reward of Rupees Five Hundred Cash.

Is deposited and will be awarded to any one proving any of our testimonials false and collusive.

J. L. SON & BROS.

Jonti-Mainpuri, U. P.

J. L. Son & Brother. Jonti-Mainpuri U. P.

A Full Bench Judgement of The High Court.

Present —— Truth —— *Chief Justice and Justices:* — Equity, Mercy, Honesty and Success.

Dis-believers. ————— *Plaintiffs.*

J. L. Son and Bros, (Discoverers of Amrit Bati & Netra Rakshak. } *Defendants.*

The plaintiffs, disbelievers in advertisements allege that they have always been deceived by advertisers and that they never derived any benefit from the money thus spent; hence all advertisements are false and untrustworthy. Under these circumstances an injunction be issued against **J. L. Son and Bros.** Discoverers of **Amrit Bati** and **Netra Rakshak**, that they may not oblige them for believing in their advertisements. On the other hand the defendants say that all advertisements cannot be false and untrustworthy, in as much as false-hood can never flourish. They have sufficient evidence to prove the reality of their advertisements. Hence the allegation put forward by the plaintiffs is wholly unjust. The defendants pray that the Plaintiffs be compelled to rely on their advertisements.

Issues.

1. Is the advertisements of the Defendants false and untrustworthy ?
2. Can an injunction, as prayed for be issued against the defendants or can the Plaintiffs be compelled to believe in the dofendants' advertisements?

Judgement.

The plaintiffs have adduced no written or oral evidence beyond their bare statement. On the other hand the defendants have put in a long list of witnesses, a very few, out of whom, have been examined and their evidence recorded at the end of every chapter of this book. These witness are quite independent, respectable and reliable, and their evidence fully proves the truth of the defendants' statements. Besides the defendants have also published a notice offering a reward of Rupees five hundred cash, to any one proving any of their witnesses false and collusive, which they have deposited for the purpose. In our opinion to examine more witnesses is to waste the valuable time of this court. To establish the claim of the defendants there can be no other evidence better

more convincing and more respectable than already produced. In the presence of such strong evidence, it would be strangling justice to rely on the bare and untrustworthy statements of the plaintiffs. We therefore decide the issue against the plaintiffs. In other words we decide that the advertisement, of J. L. Son and Brothers, is *true* and *reliable*.

The conclusion arrived at in the settlement of the 1st. issue fully proves that the advertisement of the defendants, is *true* and *reliable*. Under the circumstances we do not find any reason to grant the injunction prayed for. We decide this last point with a great force that the plaintiffs may be compelled to believe in the advertisements of the firm of J. L. Son & Bros. and that they are bound to believe under our orders and that they must believe. We therefore dismiss the plaintiffs' claim with costs. The cost of the defendants will be paid by the *plaintiffs*,—*Disbelievers* in general by purchasing at least one phial of each of Amrita Bati and Netra Rakshak from J. L. Son & Brothers, Jionti, Mainpuri.

(Sd.) Truth, Equity, Mercy }
Honesty and Success } Justices.

Note:—Our seer is equal to 16 Chhataks, one Chhatak to 5 tolas and one tola to one rupee, (*British India,*) in weight, and is divided into 12 equal parts called Mashas. One ounce is equal in weight to $2\frac{1}{2}$ tolas.

Editor:—

Bhishka Ratna J. L. Duveji M. A. V. P.

Proprietor of the Ayurvedic Pharmacy.

Jonti, } J. L. Son & Bro.
2 August 1910. } Jonti-Mainpuri U. P.

(INDIA.)



Sovereign Remedy for Eye complaints

* Netra Rakshak Surma *

Of all parts of the human body the organ of *Vision* is the most important and delicate. It enables us to see the universe with all its beauties and enjoy the pleasures thereof. Without the eyes the other organs are unable to discharge their respective functions and the life becomes a burden. It is the duty of every individual to take particular care of this chief organ and use such medicines as will preserve it from injury and decay. But how to select really pure and efficacious medicines? The market is full of adulterated colloream and other eye balms of unscrupulous traders and the public are attracted by their alluring advertisements, buy their worthless stuff and have cause to repent ever afterwards. To save them from such inconvenience and loss we beg to offer our unrivalled **Ayurvedic Netra Rakshak Surma** which has been tried on lakhs of patients, and never known to prove ineffective or harmful to the human eye. By the use of this harmless Surma all sorts of eye complaints are radically cured; *viz.* — Ophthalmia, itching, redness, distension of pupils, nocturnal blindness, defective vision and irritation. It removes specks, cures mistiness of sight and prevents all sorts of discharges and enables the eyes to stand the glare of the sun. It makes the eyes healthy and encourages the growth of the eye lashes. If those who have no eye complaints apply this colloream every night by means of a lead stick, they would never have optical disorders.

Price—one phial (which will last for more than one year)
Rupee one—Postage As. 4.

To be had of:—

J. L. SON & Bros.:—
Jionti-Mainpuri, U. P.
(INDIA.)

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PAID AGENTS.

Every where in cities and villages agents are wanted to sell Amrit Bati & Netra Rakshak. Pay from Rs. 15/- to Rs. 500/- per mensem. Persons desirous of becoming our agents should at once apply for rules of appointment etc., which are sent free.

J. L. SON & BRO.,
Jionti-Mainpuri, U. P.
(INDIA.)

We stock all sorts of Ayurvedic Medicines, viz. pills, powders, Ghritas, oils, asbas and other vegetable and mineral preparations such as reduced Gold, Silver etc. etc. We undertake to cure fever, enlargement of spleen, liver complaints, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, Impotency, Asthma, Bronchitis, Rheumatism, Diseases of women and children etc. etc. Mofussil patients should communicate their cases to us in writing if they have become hopeless of cure — these will be read carefully and attended to promptly their communications will be treated as strictly confidential.

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